present of 2.774,000f
The treasury account remains nearly the same as before, and the same remark may be applied to the private account and the advances on bullon and stock.
The amount of commercial bills under discount has decreased about 18 000 000f; and the total amount discounted during the quarter, including the branch banks, shows a decrease of \$1,000,000f.

The Revenue.—An abstract of the net produce of the revenue of Great British, in the years and quarters ended the sth of Jam. 1817 and 1848 showing the increase or decrease thereof.

Years Exping January 5.

1847. 1848. C18 318 885 18 015 298 Custains
Excise
Stam a
Texes
Property Tax
Postoffice
Crown Lands
Mircellaneous 18 316 855 15.015.298 12.57.223 11.739,746 6.911-14.6.5.9.546, 28.132 4.977.628 4.334.241 63.153 5.85.291 5.440,841 25.413 116 600 884,801 48,600 129.0-0 77,500 317,900 184,926 Total Ordinary Revenue. 48,664.418 47,616,878 191,595 1,361,235

supported. Beans, peas and Indian corn were neglected. Fine parcels of flour were quite as dear.

Losnow Corn Tanor, Jan 14.—The corn market has been very dult and inanimate during the past fortuight, and prices have assumed a declining tendency. On the Mainstant, the supply of English Wheat was very moderate, dry samples fetched previous prices, whilst lil conditioned parcels were alow asle, and the turn cheaper. No siteration in foreign, of which the arrivals during the last week were pretty large, objetly stragglers from Ruesian ports. Flour was without siteration. In Indian corn no change took place. On the 5th and 7th the operations in Wheat were on a restricted scale. Millors acted with great caution; factors, however, were firm, and maintained late rates. Chiles brands of American flour sold at our last quotations, but Indian corn was neglected in consequence of decouraging advices from Ireland On the 10th, really fine qualities of wheat were taken rather freely by the millars in the early part of the day, and realized previous terms, but before the close business became duit, and previous prices were barely supported. The transactions in foreign were on a strictly retail scale, and in the absence of operations of importance, quotations remained about the same as on that day week. In the value of flour no siteration course d. Nuthing of interest transpired in Indian corn, and its value remained nominally as before. On the 12th, there was no English wheat on show, and but little foreign; the fresh arrivals of the 1 tter in most instances going to granary, owing to there being no demand for black Sea qualities of which the supply chiefly consists. The trade for apring corn as well as for wheat was very rlow indeed, but no articles was offered on lower terms than on the 10th. Flour, Indian corn, &c., were in duil demand. The trade in wheat was oull. Jan, 14.—Factore preferred keeping it back till next market day. Foreign was in limited demand, and allother articles forther, was hear in limited demand and al

was in limited demand, and all other articles found a dult sale at previous quotations.

Liverpool Corn Trade, Jan. 14th, P. M.—There has been a limited demand for most articles of the trade. On the 4th the general rune of foreign and Irish wheat were at about the rates hat quot-d. A vary choice sample of white Danig, owing to the reactive of fine qualities realised so high as 10s per 70 lbs. Western Canal barrel, and Irish superfine sack flour was in less active demand, and without change in price. Indian corn and indian corn meal were but little inquired for, and to effect cales lower prices should have been taken. In other articles there was no change. On the 7th inst. the best runs of wheat and choice superfine flour, both barrels and sacks, maintained previous rates. All other articles were the turn in favor of the buyer. Having but few actual countrybuyers in attendance on the 11th, and the home millers still refuring to purchase more than is needful to serve their immediate requirements, all sorts of old wheat, whether Brittleh or foreign, were further depressed in value maying the decline 1d to 2d. ng taken sparingly by consumers nerican mer-ly sustained 20s 6d to sh was the turn cheaper. Indian declined further in value to day. placing our quote has 2 per qr. and is per bl below the terms of this day week, which stimulated some inquiry, but no extensive operations. Yesterday, January 14, wheat was 2d to 3d per 70 lb, flour 64 per bri, Indian corn 1 to 2s per qr, and indian ment, 1s per bri cheaper than on the 11th.

LONDON MARKETS, Jan. 14 -Cotton-There have been but few transactions in this market during the past fortnight, in consequence of hothers demanding the extreme rates last quoted. Notwithstanding, the market has had a firm tone. Buring the week ending January 8, none was offered at public sale. Arrivals are 70 West India and 686 Madras. The exports from Great Britain during the past year have been 21 800 bales, against 194,200 in 1846. The total deliveries for consumption have been 1 104,617 bales, against 1,661,931. The imports during the past year show a decrease of 9344 bales as compared with 1846. The failing off in American has been to the extent of 117,713 bales, Egyptian 39,672, and West India 6 518; but in Surat and Madras an Increase of 121,694, Brazil 20,396, and Beng.; 479 bales. The stock is now 441,940, against 645,799 in 1846. The highest price of Surats during 1847 for ordinary to fine was 4846 to 64, and the lowes 2%4 to 484, per 10. The sales of the 10th and 11th were 400 bales. Metals—Soutch Fig from has been dull of sale, and prices have had a deciloing tendency, sales having been made in No. 1 at 46s, and mixed numbers at 44s cash; but yesterday the rates from Gisspow came higher, and the quotations are now 48s for the former and 46s for the latter. About 2000 tons of No. 1 have been cold, for spring delivery, at 47s. Raits and bars are dull of sale, at £7 in Wales, and bar in London at £8 is the £8 10s. Sationoshire pigs are dull of sale, at £1 sut faggots are firm at £15 10s to £16 5s. The stock of the former is large. A sair business has been done in the plates at the works are £7 is. Weish and Staffordshire pigs are dull of sale, but still done. In other descriptions no change hard business has been done in the plates at the late reduction. British lead has been in sleady request at our quotations. Spanish is offering at £16 is to £16 10s, but little done. In other descriptions no change has been gone have a scription has been from the process have been sold at 8s, which is rather above the last transaction. In the same have a scription out few transactions in this market during the past fortnight, in consequence of hotiers demanding the ex-treme rates last quoted. Notwithstanding the market The iransactions in beef are limited, and prices have a downward tendency, whilst there is very little enquiry for pork. There has been a fair import of observe since the lat; the demand has been quiet, but a considerable quantity has passed into the dealers hands of short previous rates; good and fine 50 to 55, and interior and middling, 30 to 45. Irish—Large supplies of butter, which were over-duster some time have come to hand. Holders show more firmness, and are not so included to sall, as stocks at the whereve are moderate, whilst prices come high from Ireland. The trade have a next y good quantity on Ireland. The trade have a next y good quantity on Carlow, Chernel and Kulkenny landed, firsts 50% to 58. Cox. 50% to 25%; Elimetrick, 55% to 55%; Waterford, 55% to 55%, parket and Dublic, 53% to 50%, and Silgo and Trades 64% to 55% per out. Importers of bacco having further rectued their rates, there has been rather more business dolog but the trade is far from active, buyers only Six to 85 per out. Importers of bacon having further reduced their rates, there has been rather more business doing but the trade is far from active, buyers only taking sufficient for their immediate wants; prime sizes able Waterford 60 to 63s, and heavy 60s to 63s. On board, or for immediate subjement, little is doing; a contract has been made at 62s, free on board. Bale and tierce middles have been little inquired after, and in prices no change can be noticed—the markethas a downward tone. New hams have met with a limited sale at 70s, to 74s, for fine; but old are unsaleable, even at much reduced rates. Fine bladdered lard is still in good request, and the supply being small 8s to 88s is readily paid for Waterford; other kinds are steady, at full rates. Mess pork is in steady demand; the supply is small, and prices supported. Beef is dull, and to be had on lower terms. Tallow—The trade sontinues to kuy only for immediate wants. As the stock is now larger than last season, and arrivals come in freely, importers are desirons to realise. P. Y. On the snot may be quoted at 44; 94 to 46s. For free delivery little disposition is shown to purchase, and there are sellers for the next three months at 44s. Wool—In the value of colonial and foreign no change has taken place during the list forteight, and the market prices. There is a better business done in English, as growers evince a greater disposition to meet the market force than they have for many months past; the position of the soluners is still, however, one of great differently as the prices of production at present rates of wool, and some considerable orders for goods for the United States have been countermanded much to the inconvenience of the parties who were preparing them.

Liverson in any face of sizes are advanced in conse-

venimes of the parties who were preparing them.

Liveared Markers, Jan 14. P.M.—Bark—The stock of Querotron is small, and prices are advanced in consequence of the schenos of arrivals. Iron—Since our last, the reduction in price both in staffordshire and Wales, has been confidenced and the general quotatione may be considered £2 per ten lever than the prices quoted last quarter day in consequence of the notice given to the meu of a reduction in wars in staffordshire, great many of the works re standing, and although the makers quote low prices, yet there are sween who will make contracts at present rates. Should the make help down for a few weeks, we are under the impression that prices will not go lower than they are at present. We believe that Sonoch plas have seen their lowest price, and that any change will be for the better. Present rates—sected plas, £3: merahant bars £7 10s; bert bars, £1 is noops £9 hs; sheets, £10 10s in Liverpool. Navel Stores—The sales of turpenture include 1500 bbis, of pair rough at 5s to 6s 4d, per owt; spirits are in insigned during a standard at 3ds. The transactions in ter are 1500 bbis, good quality, £1 12s. 350 bbis rouns sold at 1s 11d

mand for olive, the cales of the fortnight amounting to nearly 300 tuns. The sales of fish oils are 30 tuns cod, at £14; and 25 tuns seal, at £29 toe, for pale, and £24 for brown, per tun. Pale rape and lineed oils, are to be half or reasonable terms. Of the latter, 40 tuns have found buyers, at £15 per tun; oil of turpentine has been inquired for, and 15 tuns American brought £34; and even yesterday, January 14, £36 has been paid. Frovisions—There is a good demand for new beef, and, notwithstanding the arrivels have been considerable, the stock has not accumulated; for old the inquiry is more limited. The sales of pork have been to a considerable extent, a further quantity of about 800 berrely having been taken for the London market; prices, however, do not improve, and holders meet buyers freely. New bacon comes forward in small parcels, and meets a retail sele at the quotations; for old there continues an improved demand, and the stock is now diminishing rapidly. Ham and shoulders remain duil. For cheese there is a fair demand, and fine qualities command former fyrices; middling and inferior sorts are is, lower in lard, the sales have been extensive at steady prices; the market is, however, extremely sensitive, and with increased arrivals, lower rates are inevitable. Butin lard, the sales have been extensive a secary prices the market is, however, extremely sensitive, and will increased arrivals, lower rates are inevitable. But ter is lower; the late sales of Canadian were dragging Rice.—The sales are limited, but prices are pretty steady Among the transactions are 200 tierces Carolina at 20 to 20s 64, 6500 uags Bengal at 9s 64 to 11s 94, according to 20s od. 6500 tags Bengal at 9s 5d to 11s 9d, according to quality. Some good broken to good white, commanded 11s to 14s per owt. See 1s—The sales are limited. Some few parcels of Odessa linesed have changed hands; and several lots of American and French clover are announced for public sale on the 27th instant. Salt—There is as yet no improved demand, the same dull essentinues as noticed in our last, and there is little alteration in the quotations. Tailow has been in gaod demand at 47e 34to 48s for F Y. C., and 46s to 46s 6d for Tagneror. A few casks North American have been said at 46e 64 to 47s per owt. Tobacco—The sales from the 1st instant to the present date, are about 400 hhds. of which 100 virginia leaf were taken for Ireland; 100 Western leaf, with a few Virginia, for exportation, and the remainder, Western strips, for home consumption in prices no alteration to notice, but the market remains steady. Wool—We are happy to say that the improved tone in the trade, which we have lately had occasion to notice, still continues. Parties purchase with more contone in the trade, which we have lately had occasion to notice, still continues. Parties purchase with more con-fidence, but at the same time with great caution. The descriptions meet operated in have been Russia Dous-key, East India, Egyptian, and Mogadore, all of which are in fair demand, but there is no change to notice in prices. The only arrivals of any moment have been from the West coast, including a large proportion of Alpaca.

Alpaes.

Farights at Liverpoot, Jan. 15.—Notwithstanding the continued scarcity of shipping, the freight market has been dud since our last report, and we are unable to quote the advance in rates which might reasonably have been expected, though the tendency for the last few days has been upwards Fassengers do not come forward freely, and pay very low prices. For New York, deed weight and the statement of the s

FOCKE & BOULT.

Havar, Jan. 7.—The movements of our Cotton market since the let inst. have been as follow: Imports 3033 bales U. S.; sales \$230 bales, of which 7:34 are U. S. Our present rates for United States descriptions are generally 2 centimes higher than those of last week. The ales of C 11 to 1 to day amount to 1379 bales United States for the states of the states of the states of the states.

sales of outon to day amount to 1379 bales United States at former prices.

State of Trade.

[From Wilmer's Times, Jan. 157]

Brandrord—In wool no additional activity is noticeable. The disposition to buy is not improving, the prices being a barrier. The year opened with a feir demand in yarns, which will prevent an accumulation of stock; prices are, however, quite too depressed to meet the cost of production. A fair business is doing in pieces; there are inquiries by the home houses for new styles for apring; and the shippers are looking out for cheap lote in silk striper, and other fancy goods.

Hallfar—There is no improvement to notice in this market; the exporter of yarn are out of it, which reduces greatly the demand, and more short time is the consequence, which is now adopted to an extent without precedent in this neighborhood. Frices are nominal—There is no activity in the demand for wool. Deep wools of low quality are scarce, and, therefore, maintain their price; but little is doing. Short wools are dull of sale at late rates.

of low quasity are scarce, and, therefore, maintain their price; but little is doing. Short wools are dull of sale at late rates.

Huddenspirith—In checks and stripes, of novelty and facte, a good business has been done; and a cheerful tone animates the trade.

Lakds—A lair amount of business has been done in this market; prices being low, leave but small profits.

Legister—Little business is being transacted at this market; some manufacturers have been giving out more work for their unemployed frames, but are proceeding with the utmost caution. A fair spring trade for cotton goods is expected, but the uncertainty of the cotton market prevents manufacturers laying in more yearn than they require from week to week. Worsted spinners are proceeding with the utmost caution. In wool there is no variation in price, and but little doing.

Manuferies —We have sgain to report the continuance of depression in the market; the transactions have been very trifling, and quotations rule downwards. There is still a d-mand for cioth suitable for the Levant, and for printing cloth, both 37-inch and 40-inch. Rather extensive inquries have taken place for shirtings and other goods, suitable for shipment to India and other markets. The home trade houses are quiet; but for the unitavorable effect likely to be produced by the advance on cotton, the year has commenced with fise prospects. The better feeling, which has of late been on the increase, is sure to receive a serious check, if the tendency to a higher price of the raw material, continues to develope itself. In the yearn market there has been little business done, and prices declined. On the whole, there is little encouragement to -pinners and manufacturers to witten production. Notwithstanding, the mills considue, both here and in the neighboring districts, to extend the time of working. We hear from various quarters that reductions of wages are quietly taking place—the work people seeing the utter inutility of struggling to resist them at a time when, even at the reduced rat

Later from Texas.

[From the N O. Picayune, Jan. 25.]

The steamship Globe, Capt. Wright, crrived last evening from Galveston, whence she sailed on the 22d instant.

instant.
The legislative proceedings at Austin are not of sufficient interest to detain us. In the Houston Telegraph we find details of Indian difficulties worth reading. The following is from that paper of the 20th instant:—

WAR BETWEEN THE DELAWARES AND CAMANCHES Wall BETWEEN THE DELAWARES AND CAMANCHES. We learn from a gentleman who recently arrived from Bexar that a bloody battle was fought a few weeks since between a party of Camanches and a small hunting party of Delawares, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of twenty-five or thirty warriors. It appears that the Delawares have for years been encroaching upon the hunting grounds of the Camanches, and as they are remarkably saliful hunters they have destroyed immense numbers of bufful and deer, and game has become accessed in some portlons of the Camanches. has become so scarce in some portions of the Canoan-che country that the Indians are compelled to feed on horses and mules The Camanches have also become exasperated with the Delawares because they have sided with the whites whenever hostilities have existed be-tween them and the Indian tribes of Texas. The mastween them and the Indian tribes of Texas. The massacre of so large a number of the Delaware warriors will, doubtless, excite the whole nation to revenge their loss, and we may expect that a fierce Indian war will soon rage along our borders. The Delawares have but few lodges in Texas, and can at present muster scarcely 200 warriors here; but they can easily induce hundreds of warriors to jot them from their settlements in Misscuri, and it is probable that the Shawness will make common cause with them against the Camanches. The Delawares and Shawnesse are better supplied with firearms, and more expert in their use, itsan the Camanches, and it is quite probable that they will drive the latter from a large portion of their present hunting grounds if the war should become general.

war should become general.

[From the Houston Telegraph, Jan. 13]

We learn from Mr. P. Bremond, that a thiswing party of Camanches who were probably returning from the fromiers of Mexico, atole tweive horses from the camp of Capt. Gillett on the Seco a few mouths since. Lieut. Coarses, with tweive men went in pursoit of the Indians, at datter following them nine days, overtook them near the hear waters of the Nucces. They sought shelter in a thick t, but the gallant Coarses charged directly into the the act, and after a short out desperate context hand to hand, completely routed them. Seven of the indians were killed, one severely wounded, and the remainder, supposed to be five or six, escaped. Two of the rangers were killed and another severely wounded, and Lieut C. zrens was danger-usly wounded with an arrow in the ade. He siao recrived a severe wound in the arm. All of the stolen horses were recaptured, and eight or ten breves trant belonged to the lonisms were also captured. This is certainly one of the most brilliant exploits that has occurred on our western frontier since the deeperate high to Colonel Hays with the Camanches on the san Saba.

san Saba.

† The Indian tribes that were bovering along our northreatern frontiers a few mosths since, have nearly all
cisappeared Scarcely any large parties of Indians have
visited any of our trading posts or frontier settlements
cast of the Colorado, since the last council was held. It
is rumored on the frontier that a large number of the
warriers of the lonies, Cadores, Cherokees, Keachles,
Camanches, Towaccanies, and Seminoles, have volunteered to carry on a war against Mesico. The Indians
that have, for the last two or three months, been devastating the country around Dorango, San Luis Potosi,
and Parras, probably belong to these tribes; and if they
should return ladeu with spoils, there is reason to fear
that the war ferer will be communicated to the great
tribes of Cherokees, Chootawa, Saminoles, &c., of Araansas. The young warriors of these tribes would, doubtiess, delight to display their prowess in the new field or
givry that has recently been opened in Mexico; and if
they should ever combine under such a leader as Cotemseh, of the Camanches, or the Wild Cat. of the Seminoics, they might overrun the northern provinces of
Mexico, as easily as the baced of Attila overran the
southern provinces of Europe.—Houston Telegroph,
Jan. 13.

Marine Affairs. Mesers Barclay & Townsend will launch, from their ard at Hobeken, to morrow (Thursday) 3d inst., at 914 o'clock, a most promising and beautiful ship, unsurpassed in workmanship and model-to be called the M. Howes"-for the firm of Howes, Godfrey & Co., intended for the Mediterranean trade. Length on deck, 125 feet, 4 Inches; breadth of beam, 27 feet, 2 inches depth of hold, 18 feet, 8 inches. Burthen, 417 tons. She will be launched with all yards crossed, and completely rigged.

Dixon Lawrence committed suicide at Riga, Monroe county, a few days since, while in a fit of delirium tre

NEW YORK HERALD.

torth-west Corner of Fulton and Bassan ets.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOE.

OAILY HERALD-Every day, (Sunday included.)
cents per copy-\$1 25 per annum-in the United Itales.
uropean subscribers, \$14 per annum, lo include the posage. Settly HERALD-Abery Saturion-by cents weekly HERALD-Abery Saturion-by cents. "FEKLY HERALD-North Saturies if cents per crys-53 12% per cansus—n the United States. European a sharchers, & ner come we, to include the postage. An edition will be published on the day of the departure of each steamer, with intellige nee from all parts of the American continent to the latest moment. Subscriptions and advertisements received by Messre. Galignani, 1s rue Vivienne, Paris; P. L. Su vonds. 1s Cornhill, and John Miller, baokseller, Henrict ta street, London.
PRESIDENTIAL HERALD - Every Tuesday—One Dollar for the Campaign.
ADVERTISEMENTS (new every morning) at reasonable prices; to be written in a pla in, legible manner—The proprietor not responsible for er, ora in manuscript.
PRINTING of all kinds enecuted te autifully and with tespatch. Urders received at the Put Vication Office, corner of Fullon and Nassau streets
ALL LETTERS by mail, for substrations, or with destretisements, to be post paid, or the p value will be deducted from the morey remitled.

educationents, to be post paid, or the p volage will be acducted from the money remitted.

YOLUNTARY CORRESPONDELVCE, containing
important news, solicited from any quarter of the worldand fued, will be liberally paid for.

NO NOTICE can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in nust be authentitated by the name and address of the write.; not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

ALL PAYMENTS to be made in advance.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. PARK THEATRE.—Sands. Lent & Co.'s AMERICA: BOWERY THEATRE, BOWSTY-THE MILLER'S MAID-

CHATHAM THEATRE, Chatham street, THE YOUTH-

PALMO'S OPERA HOUSE, Chambers street .- SABLE MECHANIC'S HALL, Broadway, sear Broome street.— PANORAMA HALL, Broadway, Bear Houston at -Baraun's Panorama of the Mississeri River. Two exibitions, at 3 and 7 P. M.

SOCIETY LIBRARY, corner Brandway and Leonard

New York, Wednesday, February 2, 1848, 35 Advertisements received for one insertion

THE BOSTON TELEGRAPH .- In consequence of

the injury to the section of this line between this city and Stamford, by the falling of several rees upon the wire, during the se vere gale on Monday night, all communication with Boston was suspended yesterday, and the foreign news by the steamer could not be sent forward. Mr. Foss, the chief operator on the line, made every effort to repair the damage in time to get he news through, but it was so serious that it was impossible. Our arrangements are always so extensive, that failure is entirely out of the question; and in spite of the disaster to the ightning line, we present the news to our readers in this day's paper in full.

News from Europe,

By the arrival of the steamship Acadia, at Boston, from Liverpool, we have advices fifteen days later than those received by the previous arrival at this port. In consequence of a severe snow storm, the steamer anchored below Boston, and was boarded by our special agent, and the news despatched to this city by a special messenger over the Springfield and New Haven railroad Having received full files of English papers, we have devoted a large part of our paper to the news.

In a financial and commercial point of view the intelligence is highly tavorable and interesting. The political news does not amount to much. Quotations for cotton were firm, and there had been no particular change in prices for breadstuffs. This was attributed to the tightness in the money market, there having been no reduction in the rate of interest, or any important increase in the discounts by the Bank of England, notwithstanding the additions to the supply of bullion and the general improvement in the condition of the bank. The advance in consols, is indicative of the abundance of money in financial circles. The reason given for not reducing the rate of interest was, that it would stimulate speculation in staple articles of trade and tend to check the return to more healthy times, than a steady adherance to the high rate ruling.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are no more encouraging than those previously received, and there was no prospect of any imter and other large manufacturing places, and it will be some time before they can recover from the shock. We have given the names of the new failures reported, but they are not of much this side of the Atlantic.

Daniel Webster in the United States Supreme Court_Popular Sovereignty and Constitutional Lawyers.

Of the numerous arguments which have been made during the present sitting of the Supreme Court of the United States, on almost every subject, by the many and multitudinous lawyers attending, none appear to have attracted public attention, but the speech or argument of Daniel Webster, a few days ago, in opposition to the Dorr rebellion, as it is called, in Rhode Island, in which he explained and illustrated his views on the principles of constitutional law and popular sovereignty in the United States. This speech has been published in various quarters, and commented upon with tremendous eulogies, representing Mr. Webster as possessing in his own mind, nearly four-fifths, and a quarter over, of all the intellect of the present age.

Mr. Webster is, undoubtedly, one of the great ights of the age-a sort of a sun to a solar system in society, with a number of small lights revolving around him, and around him, and around him. He is so considered in this country, in Europe, and throughout the civilized world, up to the edge of the moon's atmosphere. But the great and manifold light of his mind is limited to certain distinct points, certain luminous spots, without embracing a whole eternity of brilliancy, comprehending the past, the present, and the future, from the Silurian era down to the last day. He is, essentially, a lawyer-an animal which marks the oolitic formation-full of gigantic flying reptiles. He possesses wonderful power of analysis. He can spread himself out, under the impulse of a fee of a thousand dollars. over a variety of subjects that appear to the public mind misshapen and confused. He can colect these confused facts, assort them, label them, fix them, shake them, and put them up in such a shape as to have the appearance of philosophy, reason, truth, and universal light and liberty. His mind, in its original state, was undoubtedly great and powerful, and intended for the year 2746; but it has been pared down by pressing necessity-by professional shackles-by Boston notions, so that it is now nothing but that of a lawyer, who, on receiving a check for a certain amount, gives his reasons and shapes his arguments to satisfy those who employ himand that is all. .

Now, looking at Mr. Webster's argument or the Dorr rebellion, in this comprehensive view, we find that its principal points and salient principles are based on a fallacy, and in denial of every principle of popular sovereignty which he affects to suppor . The principles on which Mr. Webster relies, contain the germs of those privileges which have, in former ages, led to the exclusive possession of power by the kings, ords, priests, or emperors. From men acting on the same reasoning which he has put forward in this case, the feudal system arose among the Anglo-Saxons and the Germans, who were ed by forms of law, accumulated in the lapse | her estimable commander.

of a few centuries, until they ended in despotism itself. Lawyers' arguments and lawyers' rea sons lead to exclusiveness and despotism. The Angle-Saxons and the original Germans were, at the first, a free people. They were bound by no forms but those of the will and common sense of the community, properly ascertained and authenticated. In process of time, however, some of those forms became law, and they accumulated, in the course of ages, until they resulted in the feudal system, and, ultimately, in the despotism of the present age, in certain parts of Europe.

Now, the theory of American liberty and lav

is altogether in an opposite direction. The American revolution was a rebellion-a popular rebellion-and nothing else, according to all the interpretations of English, Anglo-Saxon, or Webster law. The French revolution was also a rebellion; yet who will deny that both these great outbursts of the people were founded on the right of man to self-government? We do not know the particular facts of the Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island, intimately, nor is it necessary to dive into the details to know that the argument of Mr. Webster is founded on part of the same arguments which the tories in the time of the American revolution put forth against that great event, and which the supporters of exclusive privileges in the despotic countries of Europe, yet use with force and effect, to keep the human race in chains and bondage to kings and lords. If lawyers' minds and lawyers' arguments be permitted to control public events in this country, for two centuries to come, we have no

doubt that American liberty, which was estabished by the revolution of '76, will be almost annihilated at the end of a few hundred years. Nothing but the people and the press, and general education, can preserve a great republic from running into privileges, exclusiveness, and despotism. Any single profession, be it the military, the clergy, or the lawyers, that attains the ascendancy, in any community, will always lead to the same results. Past history has proved, again and again, to the world, that the tendency of the clergy, the military, and the lawyers, as classes of society, is hostile to public and general liberty, and no one can deny the general fact. In this country the clergy are placed in their natural position. Human rights and liberty are most in danger, in these United States, from the profession of arms and the profession of the law. The republic of Rome lost her principles by soldiers and lawvers. Mark that, good

THEATRES AND PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS .- There are nearly twenty places of public amusement in this city, including theatres and every species of exhibition, to say nothing of public balls and other places, where you can procure a ticket at the door. The Bowery, the Chatham, the Park, the Broadway, the Olympic, are all doing, more or less, a prosperous business.

The legitimate drama, however, does not seem to succeed or pay. Melo-drama, spectacle, exhibition, horses, and humbug, seem to please the public much better than the old classic drama, including Shakspeare and Sheridan, who are far behind the age. Some attempt is made at the Broadway to revive the legitimate drama; but there seems to be no sympathy with it at all, at the present day. A new spirit seems to have arisen, in certain quarters, favorable to native productions, especially those formed on incidents in the Mexican war. They take remarkably well, principally at the Bowery theatre. The Italian Opera is, of course, well attended when good singing and good music are brought for

But one of the most curious phases in public amusements that has struck us at this time is the progress of exhibiting the almost naked figures of men and women, under the designation of model artists, holy groups, and sacred figures, taken from the scriptures, and the old and new testament. It is only a few months since the first of these exhibitions was opened to a New York audience. They seem to have sprung up soon after the arrival of Powers' stathe of the Greek Slave here. That was looked upon by all classes of society as a work of art; but the mass of our community have no particular predilection for cold marble. It was soon discovered that the exhibition of living men and women, in mediate improvement. The failures which have a semi-transparent drapery, looking like nudity taken place, have fallen heavily upon Manches- always under the name of model artists, or sculptural groups, take remarkably well. Accordingly, from the first week the model artists were exhibited, they have increased to such a degree that you can view them in almost every street consequence, and do not touch any interest on and lane, in any low grog shop, at six cents a sight. They are rapidly degenerating from the taste and propriety which characterised them in Palmo's or Pinteux's, and have, at last, got so low, in some of the by-streets, as three, four, or five cents, thereby inviting newsboys, loafers, and the veriest ragamuffins about town, to see

We remember the rise, progress, and fall of masquerading, as an amusement. The exhibition of semi-naked figures as models of art, seems to be running the same course; and we should not be surprised to see the necessity of the legislature passing a law regulating such exhibitions. In some of the out-of-the-way streets and lanes these exhibitions are really too bad, and their further tolerance in our city would be a disgrace.

THE OPERA .- The opera of "Romeo and Juliet" does not seem to take. The house, on the second representation, was quite thin, and the applause cold, formal and badly put in. Madame Patti is acknowledged on all hands to have been a good artist-very chaste and correct. But she has passed her hey-day, and is no longer what she has been. Mile. Barilli has been pronounced beautiful, and possesses a good deal of grace and action; but as a vocalist, is by no means correct, finished, or pleasing. Signor Rosi seems to be the artist who carries off the most praise from the skilful and knowing; but on the whole, "Romeo and Juliet" is tame, and lags far behind some of the preceding operas.

By the by, the musical criticisms of some of the journals are quite amusing, more especially those of the Courrier des Etats Unis. In some of the articles that appear in that delectable paper concerning the opera, there is such good nature, and amiable combinations of sense and silliness, of absurdity and critical acumen, of learning and lumbering, that they seem to be more a sort of half-formed literary articles, than real musical critiques. One very sensible remark made in these critiques, must strike every person as rathe correct, viz: that the refined audience of the Astor Place Opera applaud seldom when applause is deserved, and fail to condemn when condemnation is merited. In fact, the critic thinks the audiences there would relish much better, and be better judges, of a mere English ballad, than they would be of the finished musical compositions called Italian operas. There is more truth than poetry in this remark; and the following advertisement is proper:-

Wanted Immediately.—A few young gentlemen, with real moustaches, and also some old boys, with deep dyed moustaches, who can officiate as claquers at the Italian Opera. They must furnish their own gloves. Apply at the office of the managers.

THE SOUTHERNER.-The Charleston spring races, which come off this month, appear to have given some animation to the sporting world, for we notice already that the services of the elegant and favorite ocean steamer Southerner, are in requisition. She came down to her dock yesterday in beautiful trim, and will commence her spring campaign between this port originally a free people, but who became shack- and Charleston, on Saturday, under Capt. Berry, TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Affairs in Washington_President's Lovec.

A Duel, die. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1848. At the President's dinner this afternoon, there were about forty distinguished guests, among whom was Gen. Houston The evening levee was attended by a large and brilliant assemblage of citizens of both parties, most of them accompanied by their ladies. Among those present were twelve or thirteen quakers in their homely garb.

The weather is mild.

A despatch was received to-night from Rev Mr. Donellan, of Baltimore, noticing a report that a duel was to be fought to-day at Bladensburgh. Mr. Scott, of Philadelphia, is said to be one of the parties. No tidings of the result. The Henry Clay Meeting.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 1, 1848. There was a large Clay meeting to-night at the Lafayette Rooms, on which occasion great enthusiasm was manifested. A resolution was passed for the purpose of raising money to employ an eminent artist to take the portrait of the Hon. Henry Clay. A resolution was unanimously carried in favor of his nomination for the Presidency.

Death of Senator Davis

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1848. The Hon. John Davis, Senator from Massachusetts, is dead.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION. Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1848. WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM MEXICO. Mr. Mangum presented a petition in favor of with drawing the troops from Mexico, and assuming a boundary line.

Mr. BENTON, from the Military Committee, reported a resolution authorizing the examination of testimony sked fer in the memorial of Col Fremont. Agreed to PRE-EMPTION RIGHTS, ETC.

Mr. BREESE, from the Committee on Public Lands, sported a bill to repeal a part of the act relative to prepmtion rights; and also submitted a resolution calling for information as to the amount of military lands loca ted in Illinois, the counties in which they are located, the estimated price, &c. &c.

POWERS OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT Mr. Bagney's resolution on the subject of the powers of the general government, coming up in order, was informally passed over until the business before the

BOUNTY LANDS A bill allowing further time to satisfy claims for boun ty lands for military services in the last war with Great Britain was taken up, and having been amended so as to exclude payments under Virginia military land war-

DUTIES ON IMPORTATIONS INTO MEXICO. Mr. Miller's resolution calling on the President for information as to whether he had ordered duties to be collected on goods and merchandise belonging to American citizens in Mexico, and by what law or authority he had done so, was agreed to. CLERKS FOR THE PATENT OFFICE.

A bill to provide for additional examining clerks' in the Patent Office, and additional clerks in certain cases, was taken up, amended by substituting the House bill already passed, and then passed. VICE PRESIDENT'S ABSENCE

The VICE PRESIDENT said it was proper and respect ful that he should approunce to the Senate his intention to be absent, for some time, in order that the member might be prepared to-morrow to vote for a Vice Presi dent pro tem. TEN REGIMENT BILL.

The Ten Regiment bill coming up,

Mr. Douglass took the floor in reply to those who had spoken in opposition to the bill. He defended the war, and justified the course of the President. He went into a historical review of the revolution, to prove the Ric Grande the true boundary, and insisted that Mexico mmenced the war, that the war was just, and that every lover of his country was bound to support it. On motion of Mr. Bell, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSEGE. The House Committee of the Whole on the State the Union, Mr. Stevens in the chair, took up the Presi-

Mr. Goggin addressed the committee, replying to the several speeches made on the democratic side of the

Mr. Meass followed in defence of the war and the ad the movements of General Taylor, in violati instructions of the War Department, for which he (Mr. Morse) did not blame him. On the conclusion of his remarks, the committee proceeded to action.

Mr. Vinton offered a resolution, referring the various

ections of the message to appropriate committees havag each subject in charge, that so much of the message as relates to the condition of the Treasury and the seans of obtaining money to prosecute the war, be reterred to the Committee of Ways and Means, &c. &c.

Mr. WILMOT moved to amend, by instructing the ommittee of Ways and Means to consider the expediency of imposing an annual direct tax of five milli of dollars, during the emptiousnes of the war, or until the payment of the national debt, on stocks, personal property and money at interest. The said tax to be apportioned among the several States, in proportion to population, as required by the constitution.

Mr. Wilmor's amendment was adopted by a vote of 93 yeas to 29 nays. Mr. BRODHEAD then proposed a resolution as a substi ate for Mr. Vinton's

On majion of Mr. Wilmor, his amendment, as above was also added to the substitute. Mr. BRODHEAD's resolution, as amended, was

rejected-yeas 81, nays 95. The question then recurring upon Mr. Vinton's reso ion, as amended by Mr. Wilmot, it was adopted.

Committee rose and reported the resolution to the House for concurrence. Mr. Collamen addressed the House, giving a history of the war, its origin and progress.

Mr. Coss, of Georgia, having obtained the floor, the House adjourned NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, February, 1, 1848.
Schate.
GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—MEXICAN WAR. Mr. Wilkin, from the majority of the committee so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Mexican war, and the Lexington resolutions, introduced by Mr. Bokee, reported strongly against the position

taken by the Governor. Mr. Finz took up and debated the resolutions reported by the select committee on so much of the message as relates to the war.

The subject was laid over, to be taken up two weeks from to-morrow. CLINTON MONUMENT ASSOCIATION

The Clinton Monumeut Association bill was passed. INCORPORATION OF RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES. A bill to incorporate religious associations was disoussed at length.

After which, the Senate adjourned. Assembly.

GUARDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY. Mr. Paginix introduced a bill to continue the act rela tive to the Guardian Insurance Company. THE ADULTERY BILL

The House, in committee, took up the Senate bill to punish adultery, and also the substitute for the bill, reported by select committee; but no progress was made GAS COMPANIES. The House, in committee, then took up the general

bill for the incorporation of gas companies, which debated at length. Mr. W. S. SMITH moved to confine the operations the bill to cities and villages, which was lost.

the directors of any company shall be citizens of the The Oriskany clause was presented, and rejected Mr. Tirus moved to strike out the clause exempting

An amendment was adopted, that the majority of

gas companies from taxation for the first two years after their organization. Lost. Mr. Pacenix proposed to prohibit the formation of gas companies in any city, town or village, without the assent of the authorities. This was accomplished, by an

smendment to one of the sections of the bill. The bill then went to a third reading. PROCELYN GAS COMPANY CHARTEN.

The Committee of the Whole then took up and re he report that she is unseaworthy.

jected the bill to amend the charter of the Brooklyn

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS. The harbor and river resolutions were received from the Senate, and referred to the select committee.

BALTIMORE MARKETS, Feb. 1 .- Flour-Sales of about

500 bbls. of Howard street were made at \$5 75 : City

Mills was held at \$6. Wheat-Sales of 3000 bushels were

made, including Maryland reds at 130c. and white do. at 138c. Corn—Sales of about 5000 bushels were made, including Maryland mixed and white, at 54c., and yellow at 61c. Provisions—Moderate sales were making to the trade, without material change in prices. Whiskey remained inactive at 26c. Dealers waiting steamer's

Theatrical and musical. PARK THEATRE. - Sands, Lent & Co. may be said to have a "running" account with the public, as the entertainments afforded by the talented troupe enlisted under their banners, in theatrical parlance, run like wildfirel Night after night they have large audiences to witness them; and, without exaggeration, we can say we do not ever recollect to have seen a more complete and admirever recoilect to have seen a more complete and admir-able set of equestrians than these. Everything goes off every night, from the first entrance of the jorial clown, with his loud laugh, up to the last jump of the peni s in the peny races, as smoothly as possible. To-night La-throp, the clown, one of the merry trio who utter so many comicalities nightly, takes a benefit. It has been said that it is a poor rule that won't work both ways. Now, Lathrep has caused many and many a laugh among the patrons of the circus; let them now return the com-pliment, and give him occasion to laugh and be merry on pliment, and give him occasion to laugh and be merry on his own private account, by the sight of a large audience, which, to him, will be symbolical of a good reund sum in cash. He presents one of the best bills of the season, Stump speechifying; Williams, the English Clown; Signor Germain; all the equestrians of the company in their best scenes; W. B. Carroll, Master Levi, pony races, &c. We have no doubt be will have a good house, as that is now the rule at the Park.

Bowery THEATRE.-The highly attractive bill pu forth for last evening, by the enterprising proprietor o this popular theatre, Mr. Jackson, drew together a ful and crowded house. The boxes were fashionably filled and crowded house. The boxes were fashionably filled and stery part of the house was jam full. "The Siege of Monterey" was the principal piece, being the second night of its revival, and from the appearance of the house last evening, we predict for it a long run. The soul-inspiriting representation of the different battles in which the "hero of Monterey" has gained so brilliant a fame, were all represented with ability and gorgeous scenic effect. Mr Marshall, as the hero of the piece, was excellent. Mr. Clark, as Captain Allen, performed well. Mr Stevens was an excelent representative of the guerilis chief, and the entire cast serformed with admirable effect. This splendid piece gives an excellent idea of the great struggle that has been going on so long at the great theatre of war; and presents a daguerreotype view of the different battle scenes, and the great accors engaged in them. It will be repeated this evening, when, no doubt, there will be a full house.

Chatham Theatre.—There was a tolerable good

CHATHAM THEATRE.-There was a tolerable good house at this theatre last night, and the plays were wel received. Mr. Warren, as the Stranger, performed the character with a happy effect, and though he now lacks gesture, will certainly become one of the most popular actors of his day. Mrs. Wilkinson sustained the character actors of his day. Mrs. Wilkinson sustained the character of Mrs. Haller, in her usual unsurpassed style. In the cleating scene, her confession of repentance, and the manner in which she meets the lost children, are most affecting; and it would be impossible for the stoutest heart to witness her performance in this park without having all the sympathetic feeling of the soul awakened. Mr. Sutherland, as Francis, sustained the character well, and it only requires a little time to place him in the foremest rank of the dramatic corps. Mr Brandon, as Baron Steinfort, was well received, and, indeed, the whole places went off with admirable effect. Mr. Scott was loudly applauded in one of his favorite dances. The admired drama of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp," was repeated, and received with the applause it nerits. Things are going on handsomely at old Chatham, and it is certainly a most pleasant place to spend an evening. Christy's Minstarles—These Napoleons of negro

Christy's Minstrels—These Napoleons of negro minstrelsy are going on as successfully as ever. To use a familiar expression, they are as fine as silk, and doubtless feel to every evening, when the crowd pours into Mechanica' Hail. The bare fact of any single band of performers being patronised, without any falling off for eighteen weeks in succession speaks volumes as to their intrinsic merit. They perform a number of new songs every evening

PALMO'S OPERA HOUSE—The Poses Plastiques and Sable Brothers, draw good houses here, and from all ap-pearances, they will have a long run. Many of their tableaux are admirably arranged. The variation of the performances, by interspersing singing between the parts, serves to amuse and please the audience, as too much of one thing, however good, is apt to become monotonous.

serves to amuse and please the audience, as too much of one thing, however good, is apt to become monotonous.

Mr. Lynne's Illustrations of Shaksfeare—Last evening, Mr. Lynne gave another of his literary and musical entertainments, at the Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway. The evening's entertainment and music, was preceded by remarks and readings by Mr. Lynne, which called down the general applause and admiration of the highly respectable company present on this interesting occasion. The play selected for readings and remarks, was, "As You Like It," which Mr. L. read and commented upon in a highly pleasing style. The analytical discertations on the characters which Shakspeare has introduced in this beautiful play, were specimens of the deep reading and knowledge of character of Mr. L., and were received with marked delight by the audience. The musical lilustrations, in which Mr. Arthurson, Miss Leach, Miss DeLuce, Mr Leach, Sc., exhibited their several high vocal and musical talents, afforded a rich treat to the numerous amateurs and judges present. Miss Leach has a magnificent voice. The concert which followed, and the glees executed by the above inimitable performers, gave the highest gratification and delight. Mr. Lynne repeats his pleasing and highly intellectual entertainment on Friday evening next, with illustrations of another play of the great and unrivalled dramatist.

Banvard's Panonama, with its view of 1200 miles, of perhaps as interesting a country as there is in the Union, is attracting much attention; many go again and again to gaze on this wonderful piece of art, and we do not wonder at it. It is decidedly one of the most magnificent pieces of art ever produced in the States.

magnificent pieces of art ever produced in the States.

The Macomber Thours, consisting of several fine singers, (two femals and three male voices) give a concert this evening at the Society Library. The programme they have lesued includes many solos, duets, quartettes, and quintete, and several of Braham's favorite songs—such as "Rocked in the Cradle of the Desp." The Last Farewell," &c. From the reputative which the Macomber troups have made for themselves among us, a pleasant evening and good singing may be confidently expected.

dently expected.

BRUNSWICK'S STATUARY is beginning to attract much attention. It is peculiarly life-like, and those who have seen the original Fiorentiae statues, of which these are copies, speak highly of the perfect manner in which every particular is copied.

Great preparations are making for an amateur performance at the Theatre Royal, Montreal, which is to come off on the 4th of February, and which is to be patronized by the Countess of Eigin and Kincardine. The profits are to be applied for the benefit of a Mrs. Hill, and her daugher, of the dramatic profession. They have a troupe of Model Artists now at the Albany

Museum.

Mr. Lewrs opens for exhibition, this evening, at 7 o'clock, his Indian transparent portrait gallery, 411
Broadway is the place he has selected. It is centrally
situated, and we have no doubt visiters to this gallery
will be highly pleased with it. Winchell was in Detroit on the 24th of January.

Madame Bishop and troupe was to give two concerts at Charleston, S.C., prior to her departure from that city. They were to take place on the evenings of the 28th and 29th of January. Madam Augusta and her ballet corps are about to ap-pear at the charleston theatre.

Lover took a benefit on the 28th of January at the Wainut street theatre. Signor Blitz is at the Chinese Museum, Philadelphia FLETCHER's Troupe of Model Artists opened on Mon-day evening, in Albany, to a full house.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE EFFECTS OF THE STORM AT SAGUA .- The following is a translation from the Redactor, of St. Jago de Cuba, of the 28th of Dec., received by the Catharine,

Captain Scott :-The annexed has an official character, being the report of the judges of the district to the commandan

general:—
"Atfour o'clock, P. M., 16th inst. (Decamber) a gale
of wind commenced from the N. E., the sky being exceeding dark and heavy; at 5, it came on to rain, the
wind changing more to North, and continuing to increase in force until about s, when the atorm threatened
the destruction of everything epposed to its violence; at wind changing more to North, and continuing to increase in force until about s, when the storm threatened the destruction of everything opposed to its violence; at 10, the quantity of rain which had fallen had swelled all the streams and rivers, and caused the greatest flood ever known; about one o'clock A M, Friday, 17th, the river Miguel de Castro broke over ite banks, and caused a general inundation throughout the Vegas; every plantation was overflowed; the violent wind, heavy rains, and resistless cursent of the river, carried every thing before them—the unhappy inhabitants running here and there to save their families and flocks from the fury of the elements, presented a painful and fearful spectacle. About 5 A M, the storm decreased in violence, though the water still continued to rise—it rained all day, and the next night about 12, the river was higher than the night before.

"It is yet impossible to obtain correct information whether any lives are lock, the streams being still impassable—all the crops are swept away; many cattle and sheep have perished; the tobacco throughout Vegas is very near or entirely a total loss. It is estimated that i will amount to at least sixty thousand dollars."

The Redactor remarks:—

"We have now some certain accounts of the extent of the misfortune which has befallen our brothers of the Sagus Valley. Yesterday, so flourishing—to-day, ruine by the fury of the element, &c.

"But will there not be any charitable hand extende to them? Will public pity fail to diminish as much a possible the loss suffered." Can it be supposed that the possible the loss suffered. Can it be supposed that the possible the loss suffered. Can it be supposed that the possible the loss suffered. Can it be supposed that the possible the loss suffered. Can it be supposed that the possible the loss suffered. Can it be supposed that the possible the loss suffered. Can it be supposed that the possible the loss suffered. Can it be supposed that the possible the loss suffered. Can it be supposed that the p

NAVAL .- The sloop of warz Plymouth, at the

navy y rd, will be ready to leave in a few day with the newly appointed commissioner China. There is no foundation whatever